

I Didn't Know I Could Do THAT with CANDE !!!

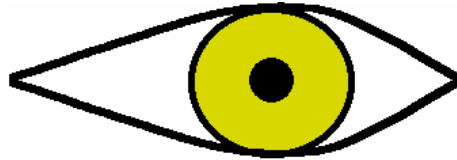
(Part 1)

Unite 2005

MCP 4040

Monday 1:30

Doug Dobson



GoldEye Software, Inc

I Didn't know I could do THAT with CANDE

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How can I skip ahead (or back) several pages at once. 23

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Setting up

Terminal

Setup your terminal so you have more than 24 lines; as much as your screen will hold. Most emulators will let you do this. Here is how I setup my NxView emulator. For the MaxInput & MaxOutput multiply the CPL by the LPP and add a couple of hundred.

Set Session Attributes

Screen Definition

Characters Per Line:

Lines Per Page:

Max Input:

Max Output:

Initial Settings

Scrolling

Invisible

Character Settings

Character Set:

Control Character Enabled

Control Character:

Communication Settings

Automatically reconnect if server host goes down

OK
Cancel
Help

Some emulators don't inform the system of the window size so add the commands to your CANDE/STARTUP.
e.g. TERM PAGE 60 MAXOUT 5000

COMS

If you switch between windows ask your COMS administrator to put something useful in these boxes. The text in the "Notify Open" field is sent to CANDE when you first signon the text in the "Notify On" field is sent when you switch back to CANDE from another window. Instead of the "Open" text you should probably use a CANDE/STARTUP file for most things. However; you can put "?" commands in it, too.

I like to put "SAME" in my "On" field so I know where I was when I left. "?SHOW ALL" is good, too.

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```
W - WINDOW ACTIVITY (MCS) COMS
Action: ▶mo
        CReate MOfify INquire DElete GO HOfme (Press SPCFY for help)
        SEarch FIrst LAsT NEXt PRevious DUMp
Window Name. . . . . ▶CANDE
Subaddress
Window Type. . . . . ▶M◀ D - Direct R - Remote-File M - MCS
Virtual Terminal Name ▶LSCANDE
Maximum Users. . . . . ▶0
Notify Open (Y/N) and Text ▶Y◀ ▶DO GLOBAL/CANDE/STARTUP
Notify On (Y/N) and Text . ▶Y◀ ▶SAME
Installation Data Name ▶NONE
MCS Window specific fields:
Truncated Results (Y/N). ▶Y◀
Hostname or Domain Name ▶NONE

MCS Title ▶SYSTEM/CANDE
Remote Window Name . . . ▶ Single Window (Y/N). . . ▶N◀
```

CANDE setup

Queue Depth

Have your CANDE administrator enter:

?DEPTH 20

#SAVED TEXT DEPTH = 20

This only has to be done once and saves the last 20 commands you entered. These can be edited and replayed.

CANDE/STARTUP

Make a CANDE/STARTUP file containing commands you want done when you logon. Here's mine.

```
NEXT+ . . . * . . . 1 . . . * . . . 2 . . . * . . . 3 . . . * . . . 4 . . . * . . . 5
00000100term page 60 maxo 5000 down 5
00000200
00000300pd=(DESTINATION="P2W/WORK",PRINTDISPOSITION=CLOSE)
00000400CONT=~; ESCAPE HEX = `` SQUASHED
00000500
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

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Redoing and manipulating prior commands

Once the Queue Depth command is set you can view and manipulate prior commands.

?Show

?SHOW shows the last command entered.

?SHOW All shows the last 20 commands entered.

?REPeat

?REPEAT does the last command again.

You can also edit the command.

FILES = {SH LASTX}

#Invalid attribute was found. Scanning LASTX

Oops. I meant LASTA.

?REP .X.A

= ON WORK {SH LASTA}

<i>File Name</i>	<i>LastaccessTime</i>
<i>A/TEST/RECORDFILE</i>	<i>03/23/2005 @ 07:55:34</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>03/23/2005 @ 07:55:34</i>

Note that the syntax is different than replace. One delimiter before the target text, only one between the target and replacement text and no trailer delimiter. It's also case-sensitive.

?RETrieve

?RETRIEVE pulls a command out of the list and makes it the last command.

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?SH A

```
[8]P*
[7]SA*
[6]DO CANDE/STARTUP*
[5]term page 60 maxo 5000 down 5*
[4]pd=(DESTINATION="P2W/WORK",PRINTDISPOSITION=CLOSE)*
[3]CONT=~;*
[2]ESCAPE HEX = ` SQUASHED*
[1]L CANDE/STARTUP:PA
<0>FILES = {SH LASTA}*
#
```

?RET 5

?SH A

```
[8]P*
[7]SA*
[6]DO CANDE/STARTUP*
[5]pd=(DESTINATION="P2W/WORK",PRINTDISPOSITION=CLOSE)*
[4]CONT=~;*
[3]ESCAPE HEX = ` SQUASHED*
[2]L CANDE/STARTUP:PA
[1]FILES = {SH LASTA}*
<0>term page 60 maxo 5000 down 5*
#
```

You can combine ?REtrieve and ?REpeat.

?RET 6 REP .START.STAND

```
DO CANDE/STANDUP*
#
#FILE NOT AVAILABLE: CANDE/STANDUP.
#
```

?BRK

?BRK is a friendlier way of saying ?DS. It stops the current command and continues with the next.

L DO/RUNAWAY:PA

```
#FILE (DOBSOD)DO/RUNAWAY ON WORK
00000100FILES {SORT - LASTA}
00000200
00000300DO DO/RUNAWAY
#
```

?BRK

<continues>

?BRK

<continues>

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?DS

```
#  
# QUEUED INPUT PENDING
```

?GO

When you see "QUEUED INPUT PENDING" look at the queue.

?SH A

```
L DO/RUNAWAY:PA  
#FILE (DOBSOD)DO/RUNAWAY ON WORK  
00000100FILES {SORT - LASTA}  
00000200  
00000300DO DO/RUNAWAY  
#  
DO DO/RUNAWAY*  
[5]DO DO/RUNAWAY*  
[4]FILES {SORT - LASTA}*  
[3]DO DO/RUNAWAY*  
[2]FILES {SORT - LASTA}*  
[1]DO DO/RUNAWAY*  
<0>FILES {SORT - LASTA}*  
D(1)*  
D(2)DO DO/RUNAWAY*  
#
```

If you now enter "?GO" the next command(s) will continue. Entering "?REP" will redo the last command and continue. Entering any other command will purge the queue.

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How can I "comment out" a series of lines?

```
NEXT+ ...1....*....2....*....3....*....4....*....5....*....
001640          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.
001650  SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK
001660          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001670          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001680          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.
001720  SELECT MERGE-MEDIA-DISK ASSIGN TO DISK.
001740  SELECT OPTIONAL CCCOPYLIB-IN ASSIGN TO DISK
001745          FILE STATUS IS CCCOPYLIB-IN-STA.
001750  SELECT CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L ASSIGN TO DISK
001760          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001770          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001780          ACTUAL KEY IS CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L-ACTKEY.
001790  SELECT CCWFL ASSIGN TO DISK
001800          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001810          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001820          ACTUAL KEY IS CCWFL-ACTKEY.
001830  SELECT CCTEMP ASSIGN TO DISK
001840          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001850          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001860          ACTUAL KEY IS CCTEMP-ACTKEY.
001870  SELECT TRNPRN
001880          ASSIGN TO DISK
001890          FILE STATUS IS FILE-STATUS.
001900  SELECT FLTPRN
001910          ASSIGN TO PRINTER
001920          RESERVE 2 AREAS.
```

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REPlace COL 7 '*' 1650-1900

When a single column is entered the text following that column is shifted to the right.

```
NEXT+ ...1....*....2....*....3....*....4....*....5....*....6
001640          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUPTUT-MD-ACTKEY.
001650*        SELECT LOUPTUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK
001660*          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001670*          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001680*          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUPTUT-MP-ACTKEY.
001720*        SELECT MERGE-MEDIA-DISK ASSIGN TO DISK.
001740*        SELECT OPTIONAL CCCOPYLIB-IN ASSIGN TO DISK
001745*          FILE STATUS IS CCCOPYLIB-IN-STA.
001750*        SELECT CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L ASSIGN TO DISK
001760*          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001770*          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001780*          ACTUAL KEY IS CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L-ACTKEY.
001790*        SELECT CCWFL ASSIGN TO DISK
001800*          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001810*          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001820*          ACTUAL KEY IS CCWFL-ACTKEY.
001830*        SELECT CCTEMP ASSIGN TO DISK
001840*          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001850*          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001860*          ACTUAL KEY IS CCTEMP-ACTKEY.
001870*        SELECT TRNPRN
001880*          ASSIGN TO DISK
001890*          FILE STATUS IS FILE-STATUS.
001900*        SELECT FLTPRN
001910          ASSIGN TO PRINTER
001920          RESERVE 2 AREAS.
```

How do I uncomment them?

Replace the first "*" in each line by nothing.

REPlace FIRST .* .. 1650-1900

Can I put that into a DO file so I don't have to remember it.

This file will comment-out the lines from STARTLINE to ENDLINE. To use it enter: DO COMMENT (<startline> ,<endline>). It also lists the lines it is commenting in PAGE format. Either <startline>, <endline> or both may be omitted.

L COMMENT

```
#FILE (CANDE)COMMENT ON WORK
100 PARAMETERS (STARTLINE DEFAULT = 1, ENDLINE DEFAULT = "END")
300 REPLACE COLUMN 7 `*` #STARTLINE# - #ENDLINE# :T, PA
```

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DO COMMENT (123 , 456)

This file will uncomment-out the lines from STARTLINE to ENDLINE. To use it enter: DO UNCOMMENT (<startline> , <endline>). It also lists the lines it is uncommenting. Either <startline>, <endline> or both may be omitted.

L UNCOMMENT

```
#FILE (CANDE)UNCOMMENT ON WORK
100 PARAMETERS (STARTLINE DEFAULT = 1, ENDLINE DEFAULT = "END")
300 REPLACE FIRST `*` `` #STARTLINE# - #ENDLINE# :T, PA
```

DO UNCOMMENT (123 , 456)

But I don't like them indented.

Specify a column range. If both numbers are the same it means one column.
Beware that this will wipe out everything in column 7 (e.g. "\$" & "-").

REPlace COL 7-7.*. 1650-1900

Or

Replace the blanks in column 7 by an asterisk.
Beware that this will not affect other stuff in column 7.

REPlace . .* . 1650-1900 @7

To undo: replace all "*" in column seven with blanks.

REPlace .* . . 1650-1900 @7

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How can I copy a series of lines to another part of my file?

INSERT 1650-1680 at 1722+2

I just want to do a few lines and the INSert command is so clumsy.

Change the sequence number of the first line to where you want it inserted. Blank out the sequence numbers for the rest of the lines.

Note: You must do a "Page XMT".

```
NEXT+ ...1....*....2....*....3....*....4....*....5....  
001640          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.  
001722  SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK  
          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL  
          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL  
          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.  
<page xmt>
```

```
NEXT+ ...1....*....2....*....3....*....4....*....5....*  
001640          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.  
001650  SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK  
001660          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL  
001670          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL  
001680          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.  
001720  SELECT MERGE-MEDIA-DISK ASSIGN TO DISK.  
001722  SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK  
001727          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL  
001732          ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL  
001737          ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.  
001740  SELECT OPTIONAL CCCOPYLIB-IN ASSIGN TO DISK
```

How can I copy a series of lines from another file into my file?

INSERT 5000-5999 OTHER/SOURCE/FILE AT 8100 + 100

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How can I duplicate data on a line?

```
NEXT+      ....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*...
00000010Name
00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK
00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN
00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES
00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB
00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT
00000070COBOL85/TASKING
00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER
00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY
00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB
00000110COBOL85/SKELETON
00000130COBOL85LINE
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

REP COL 36-70 COL 1-35

```
NEXT+      ....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4.....*.....5.....*.....6.....*..
00000010Name                                     Name
00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK                         COBOL85/RUN/TASK
00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN                 COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN
00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES                  COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES
00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB              COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB
00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT           COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT
00000070COBOL85/TASKING                           COBOL85/TASKING
00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER                   COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER
00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY                 COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY
00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB                 COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB
00000110COBOL85/SKELETON                          COBOL85/SKELETON
00000130COBOL85LINE                               COBOL85LINE
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

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REP COL 35'AS BAK/'

```
NEXT+      ....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4.....*.....5.....*.....6.....*.....7.
00000010Name                               AS BAK/Name
00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK                     AS BAK/COBOL85/RUN/TASK
00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN             AS BAK/COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN
00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES              AS BAK/COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES
00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB          AS BAK/COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB
00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT       AS BAK/COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT
00000070COBOL85/TASKING                       AS BAK/COBOL85/TASKING
00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER               AS BAK/COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER
00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY              AS BAK/COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY
00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB            AS BAK/COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB
00000110COBOL85/SKELETON                     AS BAK/COBOL85/SKELETON
00000130COBOL85LINE                           AS BAK/COBOL85LINE
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

How can I swap data on a line?

```
NEXT+      ....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4.....*.....
00000010Name                               Lastaccess
00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK                     03/23/2005
00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN             03/23/2005
00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES              03/23/2005
00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB          03/23/2005
00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT       03/23/2005
00000070COBOL85/TASKING                       03/23/2005
00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER               03/23/2005
00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY              03/23/2005
00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB            03/23/2005
00000110COBOL85/SKELETON                     10/14/2005
00000120COBOL85A/DUMP/EXAMPLES/OPTIONS/COPYLIB 03/23/2005
00000130COBOL85LINE                           03/23/2005
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

REP COL 1 COL 40-49,COL 50-59 ''

```
NEXT+      ....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4.....*.....
00000010LastaccessName
0000002003/23/2005COBOL85/RUN/TASK
0000003003/23/2005COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN
0000004003/23/2005COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES
0000005003/23/2005COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB
0000006003/23/2005COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT
0000007003/23/2005COBOL85/TASKING
0000008003/23/2005COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER
0000009003/23/2005COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY
0000010003/23/2005COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB
0000011010/14/2005COBOL85/SKELETON
0000012003/23/2005COBOL85A/DUMP/EXAMPLES/OPTIONS/COPYLIB
0000013003/23/2005COBOL85LINE
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

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How can I temporarily save my changes without overwriting the original file?

Save it as a RECOVERY file.

SAVE REcovery

#

Do your other work....

When done list your RECOVERY files.

REcovery

#RECOVERY DATA ON WORK

1720 COBOL85/SKELETON (02/02/2001)

#

To get back to where you were.

REC 1720

#WORKFILE COBOL85/SKELETON: COBOL85, 29 RECORDS (THRU 25000), MARKID "DD010202"

Deleting and changing lines based on the data.

How can I delete all lines that contain "BAD LINE"?

Issue the FIND command specifying that you want to be case-sensitive and send the output to a temporary file. Sequence numbers will be preserved in the output.

FIND .BAD LINE :File TEMPFILE

Issue the EXCLUDE command to every line with a matching numbered line in TEMPFILE.

EXclude TEMPFILE ; REMove TEMPFILE

How can I delete all the comment lines?

Copy all the lines with an asterisk in column 7 to a file. Then EXCLUDE those lines as above.

FIND *.* @7 :File TEMPFILE

EXclude TEMPFILE ; REMove TEMPFILE

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How can I change "XXXX" to "YYYYY" on all lines that contain "ZZZZZ"?

Copy the lines with "ZZZZZ" to a temporary file.

FIND .ZZZZZ. : File TEMPFILE

Temporarily save our work file and "GET" the new file. Don't forget to remember the number of the recovery file.

SAve REcovery; GET TEMPFILE

Replace "XXXX" with "YYYYY" and save.

REPlace .XXXX. .YYYYY. ; SAVE

Get the original file and merge in the temp file.

RECover <number>; RMerge TEMPFILE

Remove the temp file.

REMOve TEMPFILE

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How can I put a comment line after all lines that contain "EXIT."?

Make two "DO FILES"

WHAT

```
#WORKFILE DO/INSERT/AFTER: SEQ, 7 RECORDS (THRU 700), SAVED
NEXT+ .....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.
00000100 PARAM (LINENUM)
00000200
00000300 RES #LINENUM#-#LINENUM# #LINENUM#+1
00000400
00000500 INS #LINENUM# AT NEXT+1
00000600
00000700 DEL #LINENUM#
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

WHAT

```
#WORKFILE DO/INSERT/NEW/LINES: SEQ, 34 RECORDS (THRU 2800), SAVED
NEXT+ .....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4.....*.....5.....*.....6.....*.....7.
00000100 PARAM(FILE, NEWFILE, TARGTXT, NEWTXT, STSEQ DEFA=1, ENDSEQ DEFA="END")
00000200
00000205 G #FILE#
00000210
00000220 REM TEMPFILE, #NEWFILE#
00000240
00000260 FIND "#TARGTXT#" #STSEQ#-#ENDSEQ# :F TEMPFILE
00000280
00000300 FIND "#TARGTXT#" #STSEQ#-#ENDSEQ# :F #NEWFILE#
00000400
00000500 G TEMPFILE
00000600
00000700 TYPE DATA
00000800
00000900 REP COL 7-72 " ) " TRUNCATE :T
00001000
00001100 REP COL 1 "DO DO/INSERT/AFTER ( " :T
00001200
00001300 SAVE
00001400
00001500 G #NEWFILE#
00001600
00001700 DO TEMPFILE
00001800
00001900 REP COL 7-72 "#NEWTXT#"
00002000
00002100 SAVE
00002200
00002300 RMERGE #FILE#
00002400
00002500 SAVE
00002600
00002700 REM TEMPFILE
```

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#DISPLAY COMPLETE

DO DO/INSERT/NEW/LINES

("FILE/WITH/EXITS" , "FILE/WITH/STARS" , "EXIT." , "*****" ,)

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How can I view and/or edit hexadecimal or COMP fields in a file?

Consider records with the following structure.

```
013150 01 DATA-RECORD-BRK.
013250 03 FILLER PIC X(2) VALUE SPACES.
013300 03 X PIC 9(8).
013350 03 FILLER PIC X VALUE SPACES.
013400 03 XSQUARED PIC 9(8) COMP.
013450 03 FILLER PIC X(2) VALUE SPACES.
013500 03 SQRX PIC 9(8)V9999 COMP.
```

Define a hexadecimal escape character and list or page the file. Choose any special character that you like.
The squashed option saves space on the screen. This only has to be done once per session.

↳ It might be a good thing to put into your CANDE/STARTUP file.

ESCAPE HEX = ` Squashed

```
NEXT+ .....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4
00000100 00000001 `00000001` `000000010000`
00000200 00000002 `00000004` `000000014142`
00000300 00000003 `00000009` `000000017320`
00000400 00000004 `00000016` `000000020000`
00000500 00000005 `00000025` `0000000223`-
00000600 00000006 `00000036` `0000000244`m
00000700 00000007 `00000049` `000000026457`
00000800 00000008 `00000064` `00000002`bd
00000900 00000009 `000000`a `000000030000`
```

Change the data as you see fit

```
700 00000007 `00000049` `000000012345`
```

PAGE

```
NEXT+ .....*.....1.....*.....2.....*.....3.....*.....4
00000100 00000001 `00000001` `000000010000`
00000200 00000002 `00000004` `000000014142`
00000300 00000003 `00000009` `000000017320`
00000400 00000004 `00000016` `000000020000`
00000500 00000005 `00000025` `0000000223`-
00000600 00000006 `00000036` `0000000244`m
00000700 00000007 `00000049` `000000012345`
00000800 00000008 `00000064` `00000002`bd
00000900 00000009 `000000`a `000000030000`
```

I Didn't know I could do THAT with CANDE

How can I find records with a certain value in a COMP field.

Consider the data in 0 above.

Define hex escape character as above then do a find.

```
ESCape HEX = ` SQ  
FIND .`012345`. :T
```

```
#WORKFILE DATAFILE  
700 00000007 `00000049` `000000012345`  
#
```

But some don't display properly and it only works for strings at character boundaries. How else can I do it?

Use *SYSTEM/DUMPALL.

First determine the starting position (in COMP digits) of the field you want. We will use field "XSQUARED" from the above example. It starts at 11 bytes or 22 COMP digits.

```
RUN *SYSTEM/DUMPALL ("INTER")
```

```
LX100:1111 DUMPALL VERSION 46.150.005 Friday, February 2, 2001 16:11:12  
PLEASE ENTER DUMPALL COMMAND
```

```
LAN DATAFILE KEY DIGIT 22 = @00000049@
```

```
CONT  
7E! 0000 ! 0007 ? ! ??? ? ! ????? !  
H! 4040F0F0F0F0 ! F0F0F0F74000 ! 000049404000 ! 000002645740 !  
-----  
(0000024)E! ! ! ! !  
(0000048)H! 404040404040 ! 404040404040 ! 404040404040 ! 404040404040 !  
-----  
(0000048)E! ! !...60  
(0000096)H! 404040404040 ! 404040404040 !...120
```

Even prettier.

Define the format of the data to DUMPALL.

```
RUN *SYSTEM/DUMPALL ("L DATAFILE FORMAT  
['X' := CHAR 3 FOR 8]  
['XSQUARED' := CHAR 11 FOR 8 DIGITS ]  
['SQRTX' := CHAR 17 FOR 12 DIGITS ]  
KEY DIGIT 22 = @00000049@")
```

```
'X'=0000007 'XSQUARED'=00000049 'SQRTX'=000000026457
```

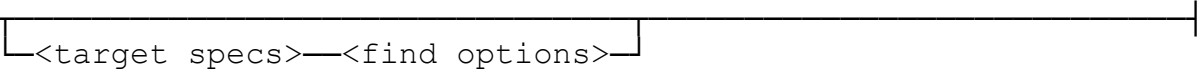
```
EOF - FILE CONTAINS 9 RECORDS
```

I Didn't know I could do THAT with CANDE

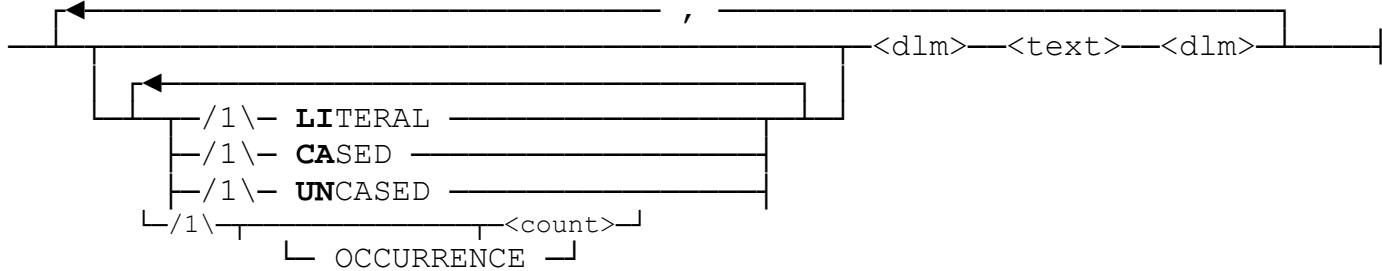
1 RECORD PROCESSED

What else can I do with the FIND command?

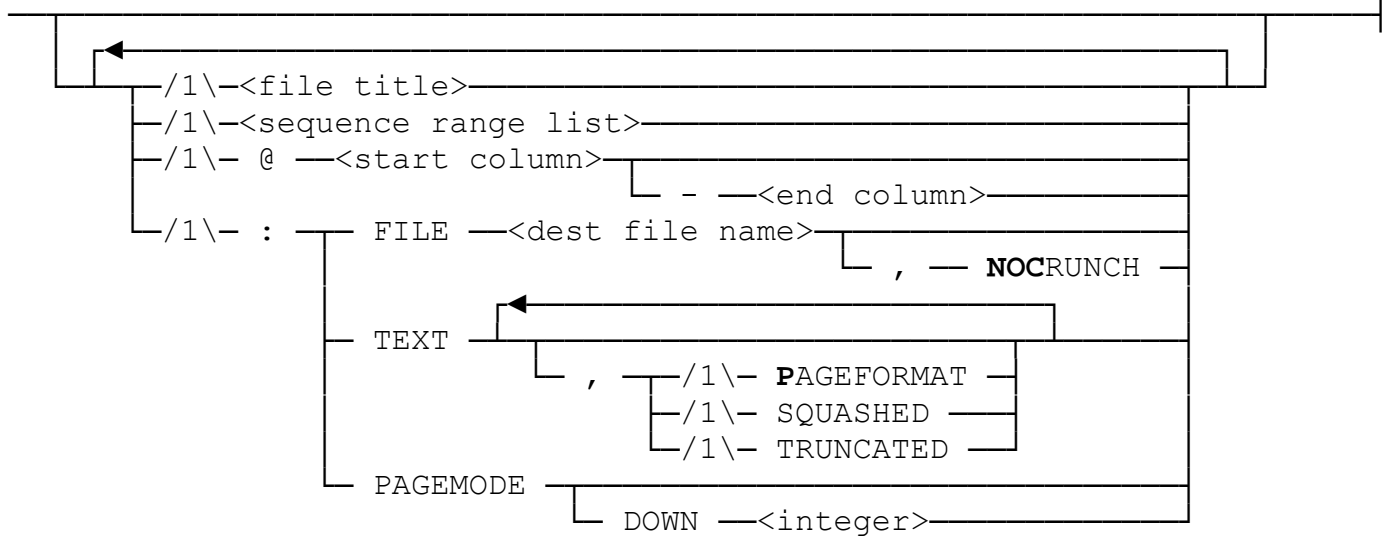
Syntax

— FIND — 

<target specs>



<find options>



How can I find the 10th occurrence of “XXXX”?

Use the “Occurrence” option

[FIND Occurrence 10 .XXXX. :P](#)

I Didn't know I could do THAT with CANDE

How can I find "xxxx" but not "XXXX"?

Use the "CAsed" option

FIND CAsE .xxxx. :P

The cased option can be set for the remainder of the session.

SO CASED

`#CASED SET`

How can I see a few lines before the lines containing "xxxx"?

Use the "Down" option. This example will display the five lines before the one containing "xxxx".

FIND .xxxx. :P D 5

To find the next occurrence enter:

+FIND

The Down option can be set for the remainder of the session.

↳ Note: that it also affects the PAGE command in the same way.

TERM DOWN 5

`#LINE = 80, PAGE = 60, MAXOUTPUT = 5000, MAXINPUT = 5000, SCREEN, WAIT,
WRAPAROUND = FALSE, FORMSCAPABLE = FALSE, TRAILINGBLANKS = FALSE, DOWN =
5, "\"`

I have entered +FIND several times and now I want to find a previous occurrence.

Sorry. There isn't a -FIND command (though there should be). However; +FIND always searches forward from the **current page**. So you can back up to a point before the last occurrence and enter +FIND.

P 2000; +FIND

You can also skip several occurrences by entering `+ <n> FIND`.

I Didn't know I could do THAT with CANDE

How can I skip ahead (or back) several pages at once.

Enter Next + <n> or Next - <n>. To skip ahead ten pages enter:

Next + 10

To skip back eight pages enter:

Next - 8